

# THE WABASH EXPRESS.

WHOLE NO. 923.

TERRE-HAUTE, INDIANA, MAY 23, 1860.

VOL. XIX. NO. 24

## REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FIRST DAY.

Chicago, Ill., May 16.

The Republican National Convention assembled to-day at the Wigwam.

The doors were opened at 11 o'clock—

Long before that hour a large number of people assembled around the doors, numbering many thousands more than could gain admittance.

The interior of the hall is handsomely decorated.

Not less than 10,000 persons were in the building at 12 o'clock.

The Convention was called to order by Gov. Morgan, of New York, chairman, in an appropriate address, and nominated Hon. David Wilcox, of Pa., temporary Chairman, which was received with great applause.

Mr. Morgan addressed the Convention. He read the call issued by the National Convention for the National Convention to be held at Chicago on Wednesday the 16th day of May, for the nomination of a candidate to be supported for President and Vice President, and said that since he had made it his duty to take the preliminary steps towards organizing the Convention upon which most momentous results are depending, no body of men of equal number was ever clothed with greater responsibility than those before him, he invoked them to act in a spirit of harmony, that by dignity, wisdom and patriotism displayed they may be enabled to enlist the hearts of the people; theirs is the "Constitutional party of the country, and the only Constitutional party," he urged them to stand by the principles of the statesmen of the Revolution, avowing and maintaining like objects and doctrines, then will the end sought be accomplished, the Constitution and Union be preserved, and the government administered by patriots and statesmen.

Gov. Morgan then named Hon. David Wilcox as temporary President, which was carried unanimously.

Judge Marshall of Maryland in conducting Mr. Wilcox to the chair, introduced him as a man who dared to do right regardless of consequences; with such men there was no such word as fail.

Mr. Wilcox briefly returned his thanks for the high honor conferred upon him.

Mr. Spooner of Ohio moved the following as temporary Secretaries: Fred. H. Calkins of Ohio, T. B. Pomeroy of N. Y. and Henry T. Blow of Mo.

Mr. Humphrey, of Illinois, then delivered the opening prayer.

Judge of Illinois moved that a committee of one delegate from each State and Territory be appointed to report officers for permanent organization. Adopted.

As each Southern State and Territory represented was called loud cheers were given. Delegates from the absent States were then called, Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina being received with hisses.

On motion committee on credentials and on order of business were appointed.

Rules of the House of Representatives were adopted for temporary organization.

Harmon Greely, delegate from Oregon, moved that when the roll be called the chairman of each delegation present their credentials, and if any one contest the same, it be referred to committee on credentials.

Mr. Carter moved an amendment to credentials as presented to the committee. Greely accepted the amendment and action was adopted.

The Chicago Board of Trade invited delegates to an excursion on Lake Michigan this afternoon.

A motion for the appointment of a committee of one from each State and Territory on the table until the permanent organization.

A long discussion took place on a motion that when the Convention adjourns, it be to 5 o'clock P. M., which eventually prevailed.

Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio was received with loud cheers. He moved to reconsider the vote accepting the invitation of the Board of Trade, and called attention to the action of the Convention which had worried the public mind with the height of their discussions.

The vote was reconsidered and a committee appointed to confer with the Board of Trade and fix upon a time for the excursion.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Wigwam was again crowded to overflowing.

Mr. Lowery, of Pa., reported that the Board of Trade had prepared a large fleet for the excursion on the Lake, and would wait till 6 o'clock for the Convention. He moved that the Convention attend the Convention attend the excursion at 6 o'clock. Loud and sustained applause from the body of the Hall.

Mr. Heaton, of Ohio, from the committee on permanent organization, reported the name of George Ashmun, of Mass., as permanent President. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Ashmun took the Chair and was greeted with immense applause, and made a brief speech.

Mr. Marsh from the committee on permanent organization, reported Vice Presidents and Secretaries from each State represented.

Judge Innes, on the part of C. Y. Thompson, a worthy Republican of Chicago, presented the Chair with a handsome gavel. He said it was not wood, ivory and silver alone which made it valuable. It was precious in consequence of its association—being a piece of oak from the flag ship of the gallant Lawrence. [Cheers.] It was an emblem of the Republican party, strong and not noisy. The motto it bore was one which need not be urged upon the Republicans, "Don't give up the Ship." He hoped that at the end of this conflict, the Republicans would be able to say with another great commander, "We have met the enemy and they are ours."—Immense applause.

The President, on the part of the Convention, in a few graceful remarks, declaring that the Republicans should observe the motto and never would give up the ship. [Applause.]

Mr. Tracy of California moved that a committee of one from each State and Territory be appointed on Resolutions, and that all resolutions be referred to said committee without debate.

Adopted.

Mr. Rollins of N. H. moved that each delegation report the name of one person to constitute members of the Republican National Committee for the ensuing four years.

Carried.

The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY.

Chicago, May 17, 1860.

The morning opens with much excitement.

The streets are crowded, and several processions are formed, headed by bands of music.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock.

The Wigwam was crowded as densely as on yesterday.

The proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Patton, of Chicago.

An invitation for a trip over the Rock Island Railroad to Davenport, was tabled.

A letter was read asking the President if he could not send some effective speakers to entertain the 20,000 Republicans and their wives outside the building.

Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, from the committee on rules, reported rules for the government of the Convention.

Among the rules are the following: That four votes be cast by delegates at large, and two for each Congressional district; that 304 votes, being a majority of the whole number of votes in all the States in the Union as represented in the above ratio, be required to nominate candidates.

[Cries of "no, no," with mingled hisses and cheers.]

Mr. James, of New York, desired to say that only 17 out of 27 States were represented, and that the rule requiring 304 votes was adopted by one majority. He presented, as the minority report, a substitute for the rule requiring a majority of all the votes cast to nominate.

Mr. Carter, of Ohio, called for the report of the committee on credentials, and moved that the report on rules be laid on the table for the present.

Carried.

Mr. Benton, of New Hampshire, from the committee on credentials, reported no contested seats out of the 24 States represented.

Mr. Davis, of Mass., moved to refer back so much of the report on credentials as referred to Texas.

Mr. Wilcox moved to amend by including Maryland, Kentucky, Virginia, and all the Territories, and the District of Columbia, saying that it was not proper that States where no Republican party or organization existed, be admitted on the same footing as those in which the Republican party is in great majority.

This elicited various remarks from Messrs. Palmer, of Md., Blakely, of Ky., and others.

Mr. Palmer, of Md., said he stood before this Convention as a Republican of the State of Maryland. He claimed to be as good a Republican as any of the People's Party of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Blakely, of Ky., was surprised to find a proposition to banish Kentucky from the Convention. He should not have been more surprised had a proposition been made to banish the ashes of Washington from beyond the limits of the Union or that the sacred soil of Ashland should be banished beyond the borders of that State.

Or that Cassius M. Clay should be sent into exile. [Cheers.] Who would dare to banish the free sons of Kentucky or of Maryland, or Texas, or the District of Columbia from this Convention.

Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, said, he stood here as the representative from a Territory which would have been a State to-day, but for its fidelity to Republicanism. He did not believe that any man would desire to banish Kansas from the Convention. [Cheers and cries for Wilcox.]

Mr. Wilcox said that he regretted that he had been misunderstood. He gave no proposition to exclude the gentleman from the Convention. He had simply moved to refer back certain States to the committee to decide what votes the several States should be entitled to.

There has been no vote indicating preferences, but Mr. Seward will probably have on the first ballot 160 or 180 of the 418 votes cast.

The balloting is expected to commence this afternoon.

Mr. Wilson only desired that the committee should investigate whether in these States there is a regular Republican organization, to entitle them to vote; if the committee reported that the States had regular organizations and were entitled to vote, he should willingly accept their report; it was removed that delegates from Texas were not residents there, if they came here to control the result of the nomination it was a dangerous precedent.

He made issue as to who dared to suffer most in the Republican cause, but this is to be the test. Kansas should control this Convention, for she had poured out her blood in the cause.

Mr. Blair, of Maryland, endorsed all that had been said by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He was willing that every enquiry into the regularity of delegates should be made.

Gov. Cleveland, of Connecticut, was not satisfied with the remarks of Mr. Blair, and regarded this whole movement as pernicious. Maryland was entitled to a full vote here, for without the aid of Henry W. Davis the Republicans would have had no opportunity to investigate the frauds of the Democracy. [Cheers.]

He predicted that at the next National Convention all the slave States in the Union would be represented. He called on the convention to do so act that could look like sectionalism.

Mr. Oyer of Indiana said that the call of the committee had invited all who desired to overthrow the corrupt Democracy to act with the convention. If they were not the most ardent knaves and hypocrites they could not deny the right of representatives to slave States. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Eggleston of Ohio thought the committee should have courage sufficient to say who are and who are not members and entitled to vote; if they have not, let them make a definite report, and then the Convention can act upon it.

The various motions to recount were lost by a large vote.

Mr. Lowry of Pa. moved to recount the entire report—and called a vote by States.

The President decided that under the rules the vote by States could not be called.

—but for convenience the States were called, and the motion to recount was carried by a vote of 275 to 179.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled, with the largest number of spectators yet present—every inch of room being filled.

The platform is further embellished with a large number of framed portraits of eminent statesmen.

Under the portrait of Broderick, draped in mourning, is the inscription: "They have killed me because I was opposed to the extension of slavery, and to a corrupt Administration."

At half past 3 o'clock, the Convention was called to order.

Mr. Benton, of N. H., from the committee on credentials, again reported giving Virginia 23 votes, Kentucky 33, Oregon 5, Maryland 11, and Texas 6.

In regard to the organization in Texas the committee reported that the delegates were elected at a mass meeting called by a notice in all the papers favorable to Republican principles, and are entitled to seats.

The report was adopted amidst applause.

The vote in these States is cut down below the double electoral vote.

The report of the committee on business and rules, was then taken up, and the rule giving delegates at large 4 votes, and each Congressional representative 2 votes, was amended by providing that no more votes shall be cast than there are delegates present—adopted.

On the fourth rule being read the minority report to nominate by a majority of the votes cast was moved as an amendment.

After debate on this point, a vote by States was demanded.

When Pennsylvania was called she asked for time.

Mr. Goodrich of Minn. asked that the representatives of the People's party of Pa. be excused from voting.

Cries of order and hisses.

Mr. Reeder of Pennsylvania said that delegates from Pennsylvania had found it necessary to retire to consult. He understood some portion to say that the people's party of his State had no right to vote. He desired to know the name of that gentleman.

[Cheers and cries of order.]

The vote was announced, and the minority rule requiring only a majority of the votes cast to nominate, was adopted by 33 against 130.

[Loud applause.]

The rules as amended were then adopted. Judge Jessup, of Pa., from the committee on resolutions, reported that the history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the propriety of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph; that the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, rights of the States, the union of the States must and shall be preserved; that to the union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population; its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad, and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, even from whatever source they may.

That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment is essential to that balance of power upon which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as one of the greatest crimes that the present Administration has committed; and we deem it our duty to pass the ballot upon the platform to the roof of the building through the sky light, men being stationed above to carry speedily intelligence to the multitude in the street.

A large procession was formed of the various delegations to march to the hall, preceded by bands of music, New York being by far the most numerous.

As the delegates entered on the platform the several distinguished men were greeted with applause.

The opening prayer was delivered by Rev. Mr. Grove, of the Tabernacle Baptist Church.

Three or four meetings are being held at a distance outside, and during the silence occasioned by the delivery of the prayer, the roars and shouts in the meetings are distinctly heard in the Wigwam.

The President, on the opening of the proceedings, begged the audience to refrain from applause as much as possible, and preserve decorum.

The President announced an invitation for an excursion over the Galena Railroad, also a communication from the working men of Brooklyn, Williamsburgh and Greenpoint in favor of bestowing government lands on actual settlers and arresting further sale of the public lands, which were ordered to be entered on the records.

The President announced the motion pending to be to take a ballot for President of the United States.

Mr. Blair of Md. announced that in consequence of the adoption by the Convention of the rule restricting the vote cast to the number of delegates present, that delegates had last evening filled its number and asked leave to present the credentials of five new delegates to fill the number from that State.

The President said he had understood that the rule adopted in the report of the committee on credentials had been restricted Md. to 11 votes, the additional delegates would not entitle them to a greater number.

Mr. Blair said that the delegation had a right to fill vacancies and had done so in consequence of the rule adopted yesterday.

Mr. Armour, of Md., hoped that the motion to admit these delegates would be voted down.

The motion to admit the delegates, was lost amidst applause.

The Convention then voted to proceed to ballot for a candidate for President of the United States.

Mr. Evans, of N. Y., asked if, at this time, it is in order to nominate candidates without debate.

A delegate from Pennsylvania, drew at

Giddings moved to add to the first resolution that, we solemnly reassert the self sustaining truth that all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are those of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that governments are instituted among men to secure the enjoyment of these rights.

Carter—I desire to move an amendment. Giddings—I have the floor, and I hope my colleague will ask no favor of me.

Carter—Oh no, I will not.

Giddings urged the adoption of his amendment.

Carter said all gas that had been explained by his colleague on amendments was unnecessary.

The motion to amend was lost by a large vote.

Judge Jessup desired to amend a verbal mistake in the name of the party. It was named in the resolution National Republican party. He wanted to strike out the word National.

The correction was made.

A discussion arose on the amendment offered by Curtis of New York, to add to the platform the prelude of the Declaration of Independence. Curtis said this was the second convention of the Republican party, and he asked whether the party was prepared to vote down the words of the Declaration of Independence. He cautioned them to beware before they receded from the position occupied at Philadelphia and refuse to repeat the words of the fathers of the revolution, as used in the Declaration of Independence.

Gen. Nye took the floor and proceeded to speak.

Several delegates from Pa. said to put it in and say no more about it.

Gen. Nye—That is all I want, and I am glad that words from me has induced gentlemen to give me a [Loud laughter.]

The amendment was then adopted, and the resolution, as amended, passed unanimously.

A scene of the wildest excitement followed; immense multitudes rising and giving round after round of applause—10,500 voices swelling into deafening roar that for a few minutes rendered every attempt to restore order impracticable; multitudes outside took up and re-echoed cheers, making a scene of enthusiasm and excitement unparalleled in any similar gathering.

Amidst the confusion, a motion to adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning was lost.

Goodrich of Minn. moved to go into a ballot for President.

Much confusion and cries of ballot, ballot—amidst which the President put the affirmative on the motion to adjourn, and declared the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Among the resolutions was one, that while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, sound policy required such an adjustment of these importations as to encourage developments of industrial interests of the whole country, and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the working men liberal wages, agriculture to remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

This resolution was received with unbounded enthusiasm by Pennsylvania, and the large crowds of outsiders, the whole delegations and spectators rising and giving round after round of deafening cheers.

THIRD DAY.

Chicago, May 18.

Full an hour before the Convention assembled this morning, the Wigwam was closely packed. The interest in the proceedings appears to increase as the time for balloting approaches.

The crowd outside the building, hummed by thousands, remained anxiously awaiting the intelligence from inside.

Arrangements have been made for passing the ballot up from the platform to the roof of the building through the sky light, men being stationed above to carry speedily intelligence to the multitude in the street.

A large procession was formed of the various delegations to march to the hall, preceded by bands of music, New York being by far the most numerous.

As the delegates entered on the platform the several distinguished men were greeted with applause.

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The motion to admit the delegates, was lost amidst applause.

The Convention then voted to proceed to ballot for a candidate for President of the United States.

Mr. Evans, of N. Y., asked if, at this time, it is in order to nominate candidates without debate.

A delegate from Pennsylvania, drew at

for the honor done that State and declared that Maine would cast her vote for Lincoln and Hamilton.

Loud cries for Corwin.

Mr. Carter of Ohio explained that Mr. Corwin was confined by sickness at the house of a friend, but had sent to the Convention his hearty endorsement of their proceedings.

Mr. Tuck of N. H. moved that the present chairman with the chairmen of the several delegations be a committee to inform Messrs. Lincoln and Hamilton of their nomination.

Adopted.

Mr. Giddings of Ohio moved the following:

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with those men who have been driven, some from their native States and from the States of their adoption, and are now exiled from their homes on account of their opinions, and we hold the Democratic party responsible for the gross violation of that clause of the Constitution which declares that citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States.

Adopted.

Mr. Lane of Indiana, made an eloquent speech in favor of the whole ticket; he pledged Indiana for 10,000 maj.

Some cries were here made for Greeley which were met by both applause and hisses.

Mr. Goodrich, of Minn., announced that a procession would parade the streets and march to the Wigwam, where a grand ratification meeting would be held. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Goodrich moved a vote of thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Chicago, for their liberality displayed in the building and decoration of the Wigwam—carried unanimously.

The Convention accepted the invitation of the Rock Island, Chicago and Galena Railroads, to excursion rides on their roads.

Mr. Washburn, of Vt., moved the thanks of the Convention to the President for his ability and courtesy in the Chair—carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was also passed to the other officers of the Convention.

Mr. Ashmun then, in brief remarks, returned thanks to the Convention for the kind assistance extended him in the discharge of the duties of the Chair, and congratulated them on the gratifying result of their labors.

The Convention then adjourned, sine die, with nine hearty cheers for the ticket.

Immediately on the adjournment, 100 guns were fired from the roof of the Tremont House.

The entire press are under great obligations to the Western Union Telegraph Company for the promptness and accuracy with which long reports have been forwarded, and especially to the Chicago office for the facilities and accommodations afforded spectators.

LETTER FROM QUISBY QUIRK.

BURNETT HOUSE.

Cincinnati, May 16, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: According to promise I should now be writing to you from Chicago, but business, that inexorable tyrant, has forced me to this city. I have, however, telegraphed to Chicago that they need not wait for me, and consequently the nomination will not be postponed on account of my absence. I had rather a pleasant journey and a very agreeable "traveling companion" (in a leather case, but as I paid my fare, I am not bound to say that the roads are in excellent condition, and the conductors particularly gentlemanly. We left your city on the 7 o'clock train Tuesday morning, and a few puffs from the iron lunged monster brought us to Greenacres. This ancient seat of learning and pious inland city still keeps a respectable distance from the Railroad, for fear of contamination, I suppose. We jog along with nothing of special interest occurring until near Indianapolis, where a young man seated in front of me who had taken off one of his boots, found a little profanity necessary to aid him in getting it on again. A pious and bearded lady sitting opposite, kindly reproved him by saying, "Remember, young man, the Lord will not hold him guilty who takes His name in vain." The fellow turned to me, and with a wink of intense meaning said, "That arrangement would just suit him." Of course I frowned down all attempts at levity from the surrounding passengers.

On walking out of the Depot, at Indianapolis, the first thing I noticed I saw, was a lady gathering up her gowns and finery from off the sidewalk. Her trunk had evidently been burst open by the rough handling of some baggage smasher. While gathering up, and crowding into the broken trunk the many curious articles she took to make up a lady's wardrobe, she was talking to herself, "not loud, but deep," and, no doubt, wishing like old Mrs. Slicker, that the fellow had been dead and buried and resurrected and dissected and hung upon wires in an anatomical museum before he had ever seen her trunk. I turned away full of sympathy for "frank memory brought to view" that beautiful iron bottom, that brave mounted trunk which a second one wrecked for me at Pittsburgh. It was a beautiful trunk—the pride of my youth, and gave me a respectability among porters that money could not have purchased, and as I stood over the wreck at the dead hour of midnight in the city of Pittsburgh with a tear in my eye and a stone in my hand, I said to the second "more in sorrow than in anger." "Better than hadst not been born, than to have been born to this." Ah! it was an hour.

"Dear me and nature seemed like to split," my tortured soul and leave me to the night. But such is life; every cup of pleasure has its dregs of sorrow.

Indianapolis has improved wonderfully since I last saw it. They have erected some very fine business houses, and the city is spreading itself out and putting on metropolitan airs. I remained there until Wednesday morning, and spent the time very pleasantly in the company of my old and much esteemed friend, Josiah Lindsey, and am greatly indebted to him for his many kind attentions during my stay. Jenny took me to the different places of interest in the city, and there are plenty of them I assure you. The first we visited was a neatly furnished room with several tables and chairs, and a counter, behind which a couple of gentlemen with their

shelves rolled up were preparing curious liquid and vegetable compounds, into which, when finished, they would insert a long straw. On inquiry I learned they were intended to illustrate the force of atmospheric pressure—exhaust the air, and the liquid would rise in the straw. Well, I tried it—found it a beautiful little experiment, and went away satisfied that all things in nature are wisely arranged.

On Wednesday morning, at six o'clock, I bade an affectionate farewell to my weeping friends at Indianapolis; at half past nine the nose offending stench from the distilleries informed me in unmistakable language, of my proximity to the detestable city of Lawrenceburg, and at eleven o'clock I was safely landed at the Burnett House.

The principal subject of conversation on the cars was politics, and one old gentleman informed me very confidently that "that was no show for Mr. Buchanan, no how." On my expressing surprise he assured me such was the fact. I intimated the propriety of a reward for past services. "Well," said he, in all seriousness, "the fact is, his services have not been appreciated." He bought a copy of the New York Ledger from the news boy on the train, and my companion asked him if he admitted the writings of Silly-rain-ass Cobb, but the joke was too obscure to be appreciated by my venerable friend, and in a few moments he was completely absorbed in the mysteries of the Bloody Foot Print, or the Singularly Mist Ake.

Cincinnati is taking giant steps in advance, but the change on Fourth Street is most perceptible. The Commercial Company has erected for itself a splendid building on the corner of Fourth and Race Streets. It was glad to see this evidence of prosperity, for the Commercial is the best news, and certainly the most ably edited paper of New York city, (always excepting the Wabash Express), and its success is well deserved. It is quite an institution here, and "long may it wave."

Politics is the theme of conversation almost everywhere, now, and it is amusing to hear how strangely it is mixed up with the ordinary orders at the dinner table. Amidst the din and clatter of dishes your waiter will catch such words as "Give me the 'Dinner'—'Bolt' was